

Yaquis Refuse Mexico's Offers.

Word has been received at Guaymas that the treaty made between the Yaqui delegation and the federal government regarding the pacification of the Indians and their allotment of lands in the Yaqui river valley, has come to naught as the tribe now encamped in the Bacatete mountains does not look upon the actions of their delegates with favor. This probably wipes out all efforts which have been made by the government regarding the pacification of the tribe and returns the state of affairs to exactly the same position in which it was at the termination of the late revolution.

It is expected here that General B. J. Viljoen, the peace commissioner appointed by the government will arrive in this city on his way to the Bacatete mountains sometime next week. It is possible that the Indians do not understand the treaty as it really exists and hopes are held out that they will yet accept the actions of the delegation which they sent to Mexico City to form the treaty.

At the time the delegation was sent the tribe declared that they would abide by the treaty formed by the Indians and President Madero. When the treaty was made several weeks ago at the national capital the delegates made the sign of the cross, which to them is said to be far more binding than all the signatures in the world.

According to the terms of the treaty the government gives to the Indians all land belonging to the national government in the jurisdiction of the towns of Torin, Nican, Potam and Rahem, as well as the Vicam canal. The land is to be broken for cultivation by the Yaquis who are to receive 18 per day for their services. As soon as the irrigation canals have been constructed the land is to be divided among the Indians as follows: Each couple when they marry is to receive three hectares; each person reaching his or her majority to receive two hectares and each minor is to receive one hectare which is two and one-half acres. The lands are not to be sold, mortgaged or disposed of within the ensuing thirty years.

If the land in these townships is not sufficient for the tribe the government is under obligations to purchase nearby lands for the Indians.

The Indians are now claiming all the lands of the Yaqui river valley, which include eight towns with populations ranging from 750 to 5,000 inhabitants. Many of these towns have modern business buildings and several banks. It is believed that it would be an impossibility to remove the Mexican settlers from these places, as the expense would run up into the millions and doubtless incur much bloodshed.

In granting the Indians the land near the Pacific at the mouth of the river and embracing the four towns agreed upon, the government has already obligated itself to buy land from settlers which will cost more than a million and a half pesos. One ranch of 1,000 acres is valued at more than 150,000\$.

More than 1,500 well-armed fighting men of the Yaqui tribe are at present encamped in the Bacatete range. These are the men who do not propose to accept the treaty made by their delegation sent to the capital. Only forty-five miles away there is an encampment consisting of 300 men aside from their families. These have agreed to the treaty and desire to be left in peace.

They have sent a request for protection from their tribe in the mountains, declaring that they are afraid that they will be wiped out by the Indians who refuse to accept the treaty.—Arizona Democrat.

Romance And Failure.

Two men begin life on an even break. One is a restless, active, enthusiast. The other a steady, sure, stay-at-home. The mobile mind makes for the mountains, the high altitudes and the high ambitions. He sees about him the sudden successes and forgets the frequent failures. He feels the galvanic impulse of the greed for gold, and without experience, preparation or fitness he acquires a prospect-mine. Instantly the owner of possession and of possibilities inflates his mind and he rushes back to his old friend in the East—the now quiet, successful manufacturer. There is a cordial confraternity meeting and there and then the million-a-month comrade intro-

duces the idea of dividing his prospect-mine profits with his old time friends, on a basis of so much per share.

Now the manufacturer knows the integrity of his friend is beyond reproach. He also knows his vacillating, venturesome nature. He lacks the courage to say no. Rather than forfeit this life long friendship he pitches a check to his gambling friend with this remark: "There, take that." I hope you're right old man, but somehow I've got no faith in this mining business."

Time rolls on and the manufacturer contributes more money to back up his first thousand, for he don't want to have a failure on his hands or be branded a quitter.

And finally the bubble bursts. If successful, hard-hearted manufacturers and others equally strong-minded men would stubbornly say, "No—not until an experienced engineer has examined this property, will I put up a red cent," both men would be the better for it.

This romance has its counterpart in every city, village and ofttime in hamlets. The manufacturer is much more to blame than that of the ambitious man with the gold fever, who believed in his own dreams.

For failures such as these, mining gets the blame. Should it?—New York Mining Age.

Smelter Warranted by Copper Prices.

The announcement that Calumet and Arizona will spend 2,000,000\$ for a new smelter in the next eighteen months has caused some apprehension as to dividends. This feeling has not been modified by rumors that the 1911 dividends exceeded earnings by a considerable amount, sometimes estimated as high as 250,000\$. It will be a very easy matter to make too much of this condition. Sight should not be lost of the fact that conservative people look for copper to remain above 14 cents during the next two years. The output of the Calumet and Arizona Arizona Consolidated properties is about 50,000,000 pounds per year, and if the selling price holds 2 cents per pound better during the next year or two, the earnings would thereby be increased one million dollars per year, during the time that the smelter is under construction. From this source of increased earnings it is reasonable to expect that half the required amount for the new smelter may be secured. At the beginning of 1911 the combined treasuries of the two consolidated companies contained 4,007,637\$ in excess of liabilities, supplies and stocks in subsidiary companies. Even if dividends in 1911 were 250,000\$ in excess of earnings, the balance in the treasury at present is amply sufficient to finance the entire smelter construction even without taking into consideration the increased earnings which are almost positively assured from the advance in the price of metal. Assets consisting of supplies and stocks in subsidiary companies represent about 81,000\$, in addition to the above, says Gay and Sturges.—Arizona Democrat.

Old Dominion.

Professor James Douglas of Phelps-Dodge & Company says of the Old Dominion:

"The company's output of 1911 was about 25,000,000 pounds of copper, practically all of which came from the Old Dominion and United Globe mines, as very little custom ore was treated during the year.

"The remarkable feature of the developments during the past two years is the depth to which the secondary enrichment extended, and the size of the ore bodies at a depth of even 1600 feet from the surface.

"At the Old Dominion, as elsewhere, the increased quantity of concentrating and the decreased quantity of lump ore, points to modifications in the company's smelting methods for the future."

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Plan Cyanide Plant

At Mammoth.

The construction of a cyanide plant of capacity sufficient to handle the output of the Mohawk mine will be started at Mammoth within a few days and the plant will be put into operation as soon as completed. J. M. McGregor, mill expert for the Mohawk mine, returned to Tucson Thursday morning after an absence of several weeks in California.

The Mohawk mill, which has been closed down for several weeks while the well was being deepened in search of a greater water supply, will again be started within a few days on a run of ore.

The mine is now employing a considerable number of men, and good progress is reported in development.—Tucson Citizen.

Some men become so prominent and highly regarded that even their fish stories are received with respectful attention.—Washington Star.

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